MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1812. NUMBER 1382.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant John Scott of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry and Quarter Master of Brigade [illegible] Districts, to [illegible] as Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief during the absence of Captain Dickson at Java.

Cornet [illegible] of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry and Adjutant of the Body Guard, to be an honorary Aid-de-camp to His Excellency.

Lieutenant [illegible] of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Bombay on leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant [illegible] of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

Good Friday, and Easter Sunday, were celebrated with the usual solemnity, and contributions were received at the places of public worship, in aid of the different charities at this settlement.

On Friday last, arrived His Majesty's Ship Astrea, Captain Schomberg, and the Ship Mary Ann, Captain A. Glass, from Calcutta.

Passengers per Astrea.—Miss Casamaijor, and the Honorable John Elliot.

Arrived also on Friday last, the Ship Hannah Shah, Captain G. D. Schmidt, from China the 1st February, and Malacca the 5th March.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Seringapatam, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieut. E. [illegible], of a Son.

At Cutramony, in Travancore, the Lady of Captain [illegible] R. Hughes, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, the Lady of Andrew Joseph Falacio, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

COLOMBO.

DEATH.—On Monday the 9th instant, in the 29th year of her age, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Bernard Abraham Giffening, Head Clergyman of the Dutch Church in the District of Colombo.

This day Capt. Clarke H. M. 4th Ceylon Regiment.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MARCH 3, 1812.

Mr. C. R. Martin, Assistant Judge at Tirhoot.

MARCH 5, 1812.

Mr. M. T. White, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, Feb. 18, 1812.

Doubts having arisen how far the case of Major General John Garstin comes under the operation of the General Orders of the 4th of August 1808, The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has determined, that General Garstin shall be continued in the Exercise of the Command of the Engineer Corps, until the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be obtained on the subject.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 3, 1812.

The Governor General was pleased to make the following Appointments on the [illegible]

Brevet Major [illegible], of the Engineer Corps, to survey and [illegible] the nature of the Ground at Point Palmiras [illegible] to its qualities for supporting a Light House, and also the [illegible] able for the [illegible] [illegible]

Brevet Major [illegible] of Engineers, to superintend [illegible] of Saugor [illegible] as may be [illegible] for [illegible] a proper site for the erection of a Light House.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 13, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Copies of a Letter from the Adjutant General, and of its enclosures, containing a report of the circumstances of the late gallant assault on the Fortress of Callinger, be published for general information.

Although the delay which has occurred in the receipt of that report, has retarded a public expression of that distinguished applause which the gallant Troops engaged in the operations of the late siege, have so justly acquired, yet this delay has been attended with the advantage of exhibiting at the same point of time, both the specific merits of the Officers and Corps employed in the arduous assault of the 2d ultimo, and the successful effects of the heroic intrepidity and exertion displayed on that occasion, in the subsequent surrender of the Fortress, on terms combining with a vindication of the rights and dignity of the British Government, a practical acknowledgement of the triumph of its arms, on the part of the Enemy to whom they were opposed.

His Lordship in Council cordially unites in the sentiments of admiration expressed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at the exemplary exertions, zeal, and persevering courage, manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Mawbey, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, and the brave Officers and Men acting under his immediate command, in the assault of the 2d ultimo; and desires that the public thanks of this Government be conveyed to them, generally and individually, for those distinguished efforts of energy and valour by which they have sustained and augmented the glory of the British Arms; and by which, notwithstanding the immediate failure of the assault, alone rendered unsuccessful by obstacles and difficulties physically insurmountable, they finally accomplished the object of the late arduous and important enterprize.

His Lordship in Council further records the acknowledgements due to Colonel Martindell, Commanding the Troops in the Province of Bundelcund, for the zeal, ability, and judgment, displayed by him in the conduct of the arrangements preparatory to the siege, and in the skilful dispositions connected with its progress and termination.

The just applause bestowed by Colonel Martindell, & Lieut. Col. Mawbey, on the Officers and Corps engaged in the assault, precludes the necessity of a further specification of individual merits; at the same time The Governor General in Council deems it his duty to express his concurrence in the honorable testimony borne in the subjoined documents to the distinguished services of the Artillery and Engineer Departments, and to the exemplary valour displayed by Captain Smyth, the directing Engineer, on the morning of the 2d ultimo.

His Lordship in Council deeply laments the death of Captain Fraser and Lieut. and Adjutant Nice, and the loss sustained in killed and wounded on this occasion; but His Lordship in Council has had the satisfaction to learn by [illegible] and no Officers, have been added to the number of those whose services have been permanently lost to their Country and their Government.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.
Secret Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to request you will lay before the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the enclosed copy of a Dispatch, dated the 4th ultimo, [illegible] this morning, from Colonel Martindell, [illegible] of the assault on [illegible] of the 2d February, and [illegible] [illegible]

His Excellency considers the early surrender of that celebrated Fortress to the British Power, as the immediate consequence of the impression made on the mind of the Enemy, by the determined spirit shewn in the assault of the breach, and by the severity of the loss he experienced on that occasion.

The Commander in Chief trusts, that although the exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Mawbey, of His Majesty's 53d Foot, and of the brave Officers and Men, who acted under him in this arduous service, were not crowned by the immediate success which they deserved, owing to the formidable natural obstacles which opposed them; their zeal and gallantry will not be viewed the less entitled to the distinguished approbation of His Lordship in Council.

Reverting to the arrangements made for assembling the force before Callinger, and for investing the place, as well as to the progress of the siege, the Commander in Chief, finds just occasion for bringing to the favorable notice of Government, the conduct of Colonel Martindell, in the general direction of the important service confided to his experience and ability, and the persevering zeal and exertions manifested by all descriptions of the Troops, the detachments of the European Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, the Native Infantry and Pioneers, in the laborious operations of the siege, prior to the assault on the 2d February.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, will have noticed with peculiar satisfaction in Colonel Martindell's former dispatches, the testimony borne to the services rendered by the Artillery and Engineer Departments, throughout the siege; and the Commander in Chief has now particular pleasure in attracting the notice of His Lordship in Council to the honorable mention made in Lieutenant Colonel Mawbey's report to Colonel Martindell, of the exemplary valor displayed by Captain Smyth, the directing Engineer, on the morning of the 2d February.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjt. Genl.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Presidency of Fort William,
5th of March 1812.

LIEUT. COL. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

SIR,

With reference to my letter to your Address of the 2d instant reporting the failure on the morning of that day, I have now the honor to transmit a return of the Killed and Wounded, and to state for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Storming Party consisted of five Companies of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, twelve Companies of Grenadiers, and nine Companies of Light Infantry of the Line, divided into three Columns of eight Companies each, exclusive of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of His Majesty's 53d under Captain Fraser of that Corps; and the following is the disposition that was made on the day previous to the attack.

The Forlorn Hope, consisting of a Serjeant and 12 Privates of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, was to be followed by the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of that Corps. The 1st or leading Column, consisting of the remaining three Companies of His Majesty's 53d, and five Companies of Grenadiers; the 2d Column, composed of eight Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, of the 1st Battalion of the 11th Regiment; and the 3d Column, of eight Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, under the Command of Major Cumberlege, of the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment.

The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of His Majesty's 53d, after gaining the summit of the breach, were ordered to file to the right and left along the Rampart. The 1st Column was instructed after entering the breach, to push along the North front; the 2d, through the place nearly in the centre; and the 3d Column, along the South side of the Fort; the [illegible] Columns were to co-operate and support each other as circumstances may have required, and [illegible] [illegible] the fire of the enemy, added to the very destructive means they [illegible] [illegible]

surmount, I am confident their efforts would have been crowned with success; never was a breach more gallantly contested, and I beg you will be pleased to assure His Excellency, that every Officer and Soldier did his duty.

The top of the breach was crowded by the Enemy during the whole of the storm, exposed to a most severe fire of Cannon and musketry, which destroyed them in great numbers, nor were they behind hand in keeping up as heavy and destructive a fire, as perhaps was ever witnessed, with matchlocks and loose powder, which may appear rather extraordinary, but they were quickly and constantly supplied with ready loaded Pieces, put into their hands, from those in their rear, others were employed in rolling and hurling heavy stones down the breach, which carried all before them to the bottom; in short, this latter mode of defence proved equally destructive with their incessant fire; under these trying circumstances, the few ladders that were placed were insufficient, and it was found to be impracticable to get others properly fixed to communicate with a second small projection, or ledge, of the rock, which appeared in the breach; half the Pioneers employed, having fallen in their great exertions, severely wounded.

The foot of the Breach being so high, it was impossible to get to it without the assistance of ladders, and all those that got up them, to the top of the Rock, which is the foot of the Breach, were as instantly knocked down by the constant shower of heavy stones. To these insurmountable obstacles is to be ascribed the failure on the 2d instant; and I beg you will be pleased to assure his Excellency, that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Mawbey and that of [illegible] employed, on the Storming Party, was such as to meet my entire approbation, and at the same time that I regret the loss of some brave Officers and men, with our want of complete success, I am satisfied that the whole did every thing in the power of men. I have further the satisfaction to assure His Excellency, that the lustre of our arms has not been tarnished on this occasion; but on the contrary, the persevering bravery and great exertions of the Troops, has struck terror into the enemy, and the surrounding Country.

I directed Major Kelly, with the Troops under his command in the Town, consisting of ten Companies of Native Infantry, to divert the attention of the enemy, while the principal attack was going forward, by making a false attack on the Gateway; and if opportunity offered, to enter the Fort by the causeway leading up to it, but the natural strength of the passage is such, added to the state of preparation of the enemy, that it was not practicable to do any thing effectual in this quarter, and I beg you will be pleased to assure His Excellency, that the Major and his party did all that it was possible for them to do, under existing circumstances, and that his conduct and that of His Officers and men, merit every praise.

I have the pleasure to enclose the Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Mawbey, to whom I entrusted the command of the Troops employed on the attack, and on whom I cannot bestow too much praise.

I have &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) GAB. MARTINDELL,
Col. Comg. in Bundlecund.

Camp before Callinger,
FEBRUARY 4, 1812.

(TRUE COPY,)
(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjt. Genl.

Camp before Callinger, Feb. 3, 1812.

SIR,

It is with infinite pain I have to report to you the failure of the Attack on the Breach at the North East Angle of the Fort of Callinger, which you did me the honor to intrust to me, but as you witnessed the conduct of the Troops employed on that occasion, it becomes unnecessary for me to say more on the subject, than to assure you, that every Officer and Soldier did their duty most nobly, and had it been possible to have [illegible] the Breach, I am fully persuaded it would have been done.

[illegible]

MADRAS COURIER.

... who exposed himself to the heavy fire of the Enemy in endeavouring to effect the purpose for which we were employed.

Lieutenant Maxwell, of the ... Native Infantry, who did me the favor to act as my Aide-de-camp on the occasion, you so well know, that any praise I would bestow on him, would fall short of his merits. My Adjutant Lieutenant Nice who acted in the same capacity, was shot dead by my side, and Captain Fraser was killed at the Breach.

I must not neglect mentioning, that the Serjeant Major of the 53d, Thomas Clary, volunteered his services for the most advanced position, and it was to hand ... the command of a few picked shots to cover the Flank Companies, although he has not returned himself among the wounded, he is very severely bruised with stones thrown down by the enemy from the top of the breach.

I am happy to say the wounded Officers are doing as well as can be expected, but already several of the Soldiers have died of their wounds.

One of the Hircarrahs was severely wounded close in my rear, and should his wound render him unfit for further service, I sincerely hope he may be considered deserving of the Pension Establishment.

I beg leave to transmit you a Return of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) S. HAWKEY,

Lt. Col. H. M. 53d Regt.

To Colonel Martindell,

&c. &c. &c. Commanding.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. GOUGH,

Major of Brigade.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,

Adjt. Genl.

RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED in the STORM of CALLINGER ... FEB. 1812.

CORPS	Killed	Wounded	Total Killed and Wounded
Artillery and Lascar Infantry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Battalion ... Regiment N. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
... ditto ... ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
... ditto ... ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
... ditto ... ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
... ditto ... ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
... ditto 22d ditto ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corps of Pioneers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	192
Grand Total			223

NAMES of OFFICERS KILLED and WOUNDED.

KILLED.

His Majesty's 53d Foot.

Captain Fraser,
Lieutenant and Adjutant Nice.

WOUNDED.

His Majesty's 53d Foot.

Captain Cuppage, Severely,
Lieutenant Stuart, ditto,
Lieutenant Stone, ditto,
Lieutenant Daly, ditto,
Lieutenant Davies, ditto,
Lieutenant Horsley, ditto,
Lieutenant Young, ditto,
Lieutenant Cruice, ditto,
Lieutenant Booth, ditto,
Assistant Surgeon Miller, ditto.

CORPS OF PIONEERS.

Lieutenant Faithfull, Severely.

(Signed) T. GOUGH,

Major of Brigade.

(True Copies)

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,

Adjutant General.

(True Copies.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL HURKARU

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

On Wednesday arrived in the river from the Mauritius, the ship Frederica, Captain Johnsen, which place she left on the ... of January; by this arrival we have received Mauritius Gazettes to the 8th of that month, but their contents are uninteresting.

The Frederica, spoke the American ship Lord Minto 3 deg. to the Northward of the line and touched at Tranquebar.

On Thursday arrived in the river the ship Mornington, Captain Dunlop, from China the 1st, and Penang, the 20th February. By this opportunity came Passengers.

Major Bolton Mainwaring, of the Marine Regiment, from Java and Malacca.

FROM CHINA.

Hector Cochrane, Esq.

Captain Robert Elliot,

Mr. Kerr, Botanist, and Mr. Rozario.

The commercial advices state the price of Opium at 1050 Dollars per chest, and that the demand was encreasing. Cotton on the contrary, had fallen considerably.

The price of the Bengal Cotton being 12 tale, and the Bombay 10½ per pecul.

The ship Humaum Shah, was consigned to Madras.

A considerable ... of specie has been imported on the ...

The first ... Fleet left Macao about the ... of ... voy of H. M. Ship ...

The second ... expected to ... beginning of March.

Four ships ... were lying at Macao.

The H. C. cruizer Mornington also arrived on the 12th, from Java, and last from Penang, which place she left the 12th ult.

Passengers from Sourabaya:

Lieutenant Alexander Brodie, and W. Munro, Esq. both of H. M. 87th foot.

FROM PENANG.

Charles Hunter, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

Three Prisoners, Malays, have been brought from Prince of Wales' Island, on the Mornington, to take their trial for Piracy on the high seas, in the Admiralty Court, at this Settlement.

Seven other persons have also arrived, who are evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The five E... Ships, bound for England, may not sail before to-morrow. C. Lloyd, Esq. has left town to dispatch them.

Government has ordered the H. C. ships Warren Hastings and Lord Castlereagh, to proceed to China with Cotton, to touch at Prince of Wales' Island for the purpose of landing some consignments at that Port, and to return to this Port to be finally dispatched from hence to Europe.

On Monday evening, Minute Guns to the number of 87, were fired from the saluting battery of Fort William, in token of respect to the memory of the late Archbishop of Goa, who departed this life on the 10th ultimo at that City, where his Grace had been resident more than thirty years. He is succeeded in the Archiepiscopal dignity by the late Bishop of Macao, Fre Manuel de St. Galdino.

On Wednesday evening, between the hours of six and seven, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of the Missionary Institution at Serampore; we are sorry to state, that the Printing Office belonging to the Mission, was almost completely destroyed, and the loss in Books, Stationary and Types, is estimated at more than half a lac of Rupees; the fire is imputed to negligence on the part of some of the domestics of the Establishment.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

R. Torin Esq. to be Import Warehouse keeper in the room of R. Kitson Esq.

On the 12th instant, arrived the Ship Cornwallis, Captain R. Graham, from China,—and on the 15th, the Vigilant, armed boat, from Surat.

PENANG, FEB. 15, 1812.

His Majesty's Sloop Sourabaya, Honorable ... Captain, sailed on the 8th instant, for Bombay.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1812.

COLOMBO. Arrived, March the 14th, Ship Fattakine, Captain Js. Harder, from Isle of France.—Passenger Mr. Pollock.

March the 16th, Government Brig Ariel, Captain F. Dickson, from Galle.

Sailed March the 11th, Grab Ship Alvin, Nacodah Hossen Moorichandy, for Pondicherry.

March the 13th, Sloop Lutchimy, Sarrang Modin Pally for Cochin.

Brig Diamond, Sarrang Hossen, for Bombay.

March the 13th Brig Margaretta, Captain W. Boytendek, for Malabar Coast.

Cutter Mineral Dairy, Tindal Gabriel for Trincomallee. Passengers Mr. & Mrs. May.

March the 14th, Sloop Sree Annoonam, Sarrang ... for Jaffna.

POINT DE GALLE. Arrived, March 11th, Govt. Brig Ariel, Captain F. Dickson, from Colombo.

March 12th, Brig Mary, Captain Jos. Rarille from Madras—Passengers, Lieut. Virgo, and Lieut. Husband, 1st Ceylon Regiment.

Sailed, March 13th, Govt. Brig Ariel, Captain F. Dickson, for Colombo.

March 17th Brig Mary Captain Jos. Rarille for Isle of Mauritius.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,

NOVEMBER 24, 1811.

The gallant action of General Hill is perhaps still more important for the events which it promises in future, than for those which are immediately to be expected—Where the surprise of a post or a Detachment immediately terminates in itself, the value of the success is without difficulty reckoned up; it is in fact merely such an amount of men killed and taken. But where the nature and circumstances of such surprise prove the character of the enemy's army, or more particularly that of his Generals, it is a necessary inference that such an army, and such Generals, may be again surprised by the superior abilities of those opposed to them. Such seems to be the state of the case with respect to General Hill.

The value of the surprise in itself, although very considerable, is of less importance than the hopes which it opens for the future. It proves two points which have often been asserted; but which hitherto have not been sufficiently made out to warrant any certain conclusions. In a recent publication of General Sarrazin, and which we understand is now suppressed, the General asserts that Marmont is the youngest and most inexperienced of all the French Generals, and that he will ultimately commit some fault which will open the eyes of Bonaparte to his actual merits.

The accounts of General Hill's affair had not reached England when this publication was put to press. It is true, indeed, that Marmont does not appear in the late affair; but it is equally true, that the commanding General of the enemy's detachment would not have made such a rash and important movement, without the instructions, or at least permission, of the Commander in Chief. The movement was doubtless a part of some system, upon which the future campaign was to proceed. The enemy's army, probably divided into detachments, was to penetrate into the intervals between the British divisions, and thus gradually intercept and surround them. If this were the plan, the enemy's seems to have fallen into the same net which he was preparing for us. He has been surprised whilst separated from his main body, and has been himself intercepted and cut off by those whom he was meditating to surprize.

There is still another point in which the affair of Gen. Hill is worthy of more peculiar attention. In the account which Marmont gave of the recent affair with Lord Wellington, he imputed a similar error to his Lordship—"When the French (said the General in his official dispatch) came up with the English, they found their army distributed into detachments and divisions, with such long intervals between them, that had our own force (i. e. the French column of attack) been stronger, or could we have foreseen this incredible temerity and negligence of the English General, we might have destroyed his whole army in detail.

Now supposing that this were actually true of Lord Wellington, has not Marmont himself been now surprised in a similar way? has he not lost a very considerable detachment of his army by the long interval of its separation from its main body, whilst attempting to act in division? We presume, therefore, that from Marmont at least we shall hear no further contemptuous criticism of the oversights and military abilities of Lord Wellington.

The second main point which is made out by these dispatches, is the improved and improving state of the Spanish Guerillas. We could have wished, indeed, that the Gazette had been somewhat more explicit upon the share of the Spaniards in this splendid advantage.

FROM THE FRANKFORT JOU...

AUGUST 30.

The *Courier* dated about the 20th ... in speaking of the affairs of ... are persons disposed to ... must be, certainly, ... een Hiberto ...

... too tolerant. For a long time past these assemblies (the Catholic meetings), which it has been supposed erroneously were only ... to continue the claims of the Catholics ... enflamed and led astray public opinion ... emancipation was only the pretext ... design was the revocation of the act of union and the separation of England, the emancipation ... only the first step. It is intended to ... revive the feelings of 1782 ... then they will ... to intimidate the legislature by the presence of an armed force, and ... expect ... about the revocation of the act of union, the separation of England, and a Papist Parliament. These are the different results which they wish to obtain. In short we must ... dead, not to perceive them ... to read the speeches pronounced in these different meetings, and to see the toasts which are given at their public dinners, we do not know if the arrival from the continent of so many Irish Catholic Priests has any relation to the views and projects of ... but it is a fact sufficiently extraordinary ... Government has without doubt observed that within a short time a very great number has arrived.

LONDON, 24th of August.

Mr. Trotter, secretary to the celebrated Charles Fox is about to publish some biographical memoirs of the last years of the life of this great man; and principally relating to his Travels in Holland, the low Countries and France in 1802. Mr. Trotter accompanied him in this Journey. Several letters of Mr. Fox which have never been published will appear in this work.

Messrs. Mackenzie Holland and Bright have just returned from the Tour of Ireland, which they are going immediately to publish. It will contain, a Geographical, Physical and Political account of this Island, preceded by a dissertation on the Irish History and Literature.

PARIS, 3d September.

The Moniteur has published the following Letter.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

ROCHFORD 26th August.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest sorrow that I have to inform your Excellency of the loss of the Brig Teazer, which has been taken by the Enemy.

Two English Frigates entered the Gironde on the evening of the 24th with French Colours; they remained there during the night at ... the next morning they boarded the Teazer and took her after much resistance, the Captain being quite persuaded that the Frigates were French had as it appears gone on board of them.

Such are the details which have reached me respecting this unhappy affair.

It is astonishing that notwithstanding the signals, the Enemies Frigates were not known by their Hulls or their sails, that Pilots did not fire, and that they were suffered to remain twelve hours at anchor, without more notice taken of them; it is quite inconceivable.

It is said that the convoy which went out with the Teazer, not being able to double the point of La Courbre, the Teazer reentered with the Frigates and that Captain Panipean, had hailed the Fort and desired it not to fire, that they were the Frigates the Elbe and the Pallas; the manœuvre of these Frigates was kn... in the Basque Roads for they were there signaled as Enemies. Receive my Lord, the homage of my profound respect.

LAEROSSA,

Admiral and Marine Prefect.

PARIS, 6th September.

Amongst the Deaf and Dumb at the institution of Mr. Sicard at Paris, are at present two young men who are twins and were born at Marseilles, they are so exactly alike, that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. Both paint very successfully in miniature; a curious fact is mentioned respecting these young artists; it often happens that one of the brothers begins a Portrait and the brothers work alternately at it; without any discovery of the change being made from the persons who sit to them.

PARIS, 12th September.

It is proposed to form a Corps of Lancers which will be composed of twelve Regiments. Every body must remember the terror and disorder which the Polish Lancers caused to the English at the bloody battle of Albuera; what effects may we not hope for from the powerful organization given to this Corps! many of the Dragoons and Chasseurs will enter it is said into this new body. The Chief Command will be given to one of our Generals, celebrated by a long catalogue of brilliant exploits.

LONDON ... September.

... is said ... Government is going to ... take ... for printing the *London Gazette* ... way; and ... house has been ... prepared in Downing Street for a Printing Office, where not only the Gazette, but also ... all the Proclamations, the manifestos ... issuing from Government ... under the immediate inspection and management of the Members of Government.

September 14.

The French Squadron in the Texel consists of 25 Ships. It is about to sail some say for Toulon, to make a junction with the Squadron in that Port, and from thence to go to Sicily; others say that it will go to Cadiz, in order to attack that place at the same time by Sea and Land: others however say that it is destined for Ireland. Whatever may be the truth of those different conjectures, Sir Richard Strachan, after having consulted for several days with the Admiralty, has sailed to take the command of the light squadron which cruizes before the Texel. The Admiralty has determined to establish a Squadron to cruize constantly on the station of [illegible] Scotch, believing that the French Fleet will attempt to go into the North Sea.

September 1[illegible].

Since the revolution in 1688, England has [illegible] eight wars; taken together they have [illegible] years. The public debt has been increased as follows, during the first war, it became 20 millions sterling, during the second 36 millions, during the third 58 millions, the fourth 78 millions, the fifth 147 millions, the sixth 316 millions, the seventh 619 millions, the eight ———— Total 12[illegible] millions sterling.

Since 16[illegible] to 1808, England has by several methods, repaid of this debt 227 millions so that there remains of debt 1047 millions sterling—we would ask if the advantages which are supposed to have obtained from these wars, (in one of which we lost America) can indemnify us for this frightful expenditure.

It is not generally known that there is an English flotilla continually before Cadiz employed in annoying the enemy, who is master of all the coast along the [illegible], in which there are some good Ports. This hazardous service is intrusted to two captains and about 30 Lieutenants chosen from the fleet and employed in this manner, to give proofs of their courage and obtain advancement.

Each of these officers commands an armed vessel, carrying two heavy pieces of ordnance and about 40 men, all volunteers, the force consists therefore of about 1400 men commanded by 2 Captains and 30 Lieutenants, in all the vigour of youth and anxious to distinguish themselves.

It is easy to conceive, to what extent a body of English Sailors will go, expressly appointed to seek danger, and to emulate each other in signal proofs of courage; and with how much zeal and energy they act on all occasions.—this coast is become thus a theatre of exploits and [illegible].

LONDON, 20th September.

The permanent Revenue of Ireland, suffers every year a sensible diminution. In the year which finished in January 1808, the amount of this Revenue paid into the Exchequer and which is called the net Revenue, amounted to 4,417,189 *l.* sterling. In the year which finished in January 1811, this only amounted to 3,6[illegible],15[illegible] *l.* sterling. The House of Commons attributes this diminution, to the failure of Import Duties during the few years in question.

The conduct which the opposition is about to pursue will depend on events. If their Chief, allies himself irrevocably to the opposite side; they will then express a just & virtuous indignation at this [illegible] intrigue; they will make great lamentations on the financial embarrassments of Great Britain, on the weight of the Taxes and their permanency. If on the contrary they obtain the assurance that the principal members will be employed in the administration as soon as the restrictions on the Regent may be withdrawn, or if indeed they are kept in uncertainty between hope and fear, we may predict, that as in the case of the repeal of the Duke of York, they will falsify all the promises which they have given and acquiesce quietly in an act which ought to destroy all hopes of amendment.

PARIS, 22nd September.

On the 21st the Emperor mounted his horse and visited with much minuteness the Imperial Fort, the Fort Napoleon and the Central Fort of the Island of Walcheren. His Majesty was highly pleased with the labours of the Engineers.

At one P. M. His Majesty went on board the Squadron, the weather being very fine. He first visited the *Anversois*, a [illegible] ship commanded by Captain Soliel, which was at the head of the line; he then went successively through the whole Fleet, stopping at each vessel; he gave to every one divers presents. His Majesty was very well satisfied with the state of his vessels; he testified the same to Admiral Missiessy, the Commander in Chief.—the minister of the marine, in a few years has thus built 30 vessels of war, supplied with every thing, in a country, where eight years ago there was not a Dock, basin, magazine, or any means for ship building. At six o'clock His Majesty *hoisted his flag* on board the [illegible] where he passed the night.—On the [illegible] the sea was very high and the wind [illegible]. During this day and the following, the sea was so strong, it was impossible to communicate with the shore. During [illegible] [illegible] vessels have appeared, and [illegible].

His Majesty [illegible] from the sea; it is believed he will yet remain for one day on board the Squadron.

MR. HOARE'S LETTER.

To the Governor, Deputy Governor and Court of Directors of the Bank of England.

Gentlemen:—The interest which I have always taken in the general good conduct and management of the Bank, renders it impossible for me to view, without considerable anxiety, the numerous and encreasing difficulties which now assail the establishment. There never was a period which demanded the exercise of more talent, firmness, and discretion, in order to avert the impending dangers of our situation. It does not require much sagacity or foresight to perceive, that a severe and alarming blow is aimed at the independence of the corporation, by those who are neither competent to appreciate its value to ourselves, or justly estimate its importance to the general interests and welfare of the community at large.—To persons intimately acquainted with the true principles of finance, it is unnecessary to explain, that the confidence of the public cannot be maintained in the solidity of the present circulating medium, without a total exclusion of every act of power and authority from the direction and management of the Bank, and that whenever the period arrives, that the corporation becomes identified with the government of the country, and they exercise the power of limiting or extending the issue of paper according to their discretion; I say if that epoch should ever arrive, it may be considered as the signature to the death-warrant of the Bank of England.—The generality of writers upon the subject of finance, may be classed under two distinct heads.—The one contending that the paper constituting the existing circulating medium of the country has no influence, nor in any manner operates upon the foreign exchanges, the price, plenty or scarcity of bullion.—The other that the extension of our paper circulation is the sole occasion of the unfavourable state of the exchange, encreased price, and scarcity of gold and silver, and that a reduction of the paper alone will remedy the evil.—Upon an accurate investigation of the subject, I suspect that both these opinions are erroneous, and that the truth will be found (as is generally the case) to lay between the two extremes, each of them having some operation in producing the evils complained of, though by no means equal in their relative importance.—The enormous encrease which has taken place in our foreign expenditure, the immense sums which have been paid for neutral freights, combined with a large importation of goods from abroad, have in my estimate exceeded by [illegible] the [illegible] advantages of our exports; and as I know of no means which can be devised to discharge this balance, but by the exportation of bullion, to this cause may fairly be attributed the general scarcity of money; when a large profit attends the exportation of a commodity which may be confined within so small a bulk, there are no restrictive laws, however severe, that will secure its continuance in the country.—Although there is great difficulty in ascertaining the manner in which paper operates upon the exchanges, and the most able writers to net give a satisfactory explanation of the subject, there appears strong presumptive evidence in favour of the fact, and one circumstance seems perfectly plain and indisputable, that if bullion is an article of commerce and merchandize, a considerable encrease in the circulating medium, which is acknowledged to have the effect of enhancing the price of all purchasable commodities, must have some influence upon this; admitting the statement to be correct, a decrease of paper will diminish the price of bullion.—The new principle adopted by the Court of Directors, that no other limits should be prescribed to the issue of their paper, but demand, and that all good bills which are presented to them may be discounted, without creating excess, appears to me not only liable to material exception, but if acted upon to the extreme, would be attended with very serious evils; the Bank paper in that case, instead of being confined within about twenty millions, would soon double the amount; and the idea which the Court of Directors have adopted, that the paper will return to them, if extended beyond proper limits, appears to me very theoretical;—there are so many speculators, adventurers, and projectors, both in commerce, canals, and the public funds, &c. who can probably furnish the Bank with very unexceptionable security, and would employ any sums of money they could borrow at 5 per cent with the expectation of realizing a profit of 10 per cent. Under such circumstances, there is too much reason to fear that an excess, which even the Directors themselves would deem improper, must unavoidably take place, before the paper reverted to them. The natural consequences resulting from the measure would be an important depreciation in the value of money, and an encreased price in all the necessaries of life. Although I know it to be impracticable for the Bank to resume their payments at the time proposed by the Report of the Bullion Committee, unless a final stop is put to our imports and foreign expenditure, yet it is extremely desirable that the Court of Directors should be guided themselves by those limitations, and that diminution in the issue of their paper, which are [illegible] measure, and will not only have the effect of giving additional confidence to the public in its solidity, and decrease the prevalent spirit of hoarding, but approximate the value of their paper to the current coin of the realm; until that event takes place, the country cannot be considered in a state of perfect health and security. I remain, with all due respect, your sincere friend, Samuel Hoare.—*Lombard-street, April 22, 1811.*

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1811.

JUBILEE DOLLARS.

Sir;—In perusing Mr. Hoare's Letter to the Bank, I was struck with the discordant opinions which prevail in respect of the circulating medium; one party, as he observes, contending that paper has no influence upon exchange price, plenty, or scarcity of Bullion; and the other upholding an opinion directly the reverse. It is clear that men at all familiar with the principles of finance could not differ so essentially upon a point of such considerable moment, if it were not for the obscurity and difficulty with which it is involved; for if it consisted of any thing like a short mathematical demonstration, the confused and various opinions afloat must long since have yielded to a clear intelligence upon the subject. That Bank Paper carries with it every [illegible] the appearance of depreciation, must be admitted, when a guinea will exchange for so much more than a pound note and a shilling, as it did in the recent case of the Mail Coach Guard who was examined before the Lord Mayor. It may be said however, that this is by no means irresistible evidence of a depreciation, as it is possible that the Coin may have increased in value while Bank Paper has remained stationary. Because my companion has grown taller than myself, my height is not in consequence diminished.—But I confess this is a mere verbal quibble; for if I had preserved by me one hundred pounds in Gold Coin which I unfortunately exchanged for the same nominal amount in Bank notes, I should at this moment have been richer by the difference between the present relative value of the guinea and the note. In this case therefore, having improvidently exchanged my Coin for Paper, I should be an absolute loser to the extent I have noticed; and when we speak of the depreciation of currency, we have loss in view; and therefore, whether we make use of the term "depreciation" or not, the fact is unaltered, and consequently all discussion upon the word itself is mere idling; having however the mischief of requiring [illegible] a fair consideration of the utility or disadvantage of the present Issue of Paper, instead of assisting us in the solution of that important question. Now Mr. Cobbett, as I am of opinion that you have as clear a view of the principles of finance as most men, not excepting that Polar Star, Sir John Sinclair, I wish to trouble you with a few remarks as they occur to me, and shall feel thankful to be corrected by your pen wherever I have entertained any idea that is erroneous. The mischief of a paper currency is not immediate, and therefore not directly discoverable, but it arises from that laxity of public and private economy which a profusion or redundancy of wealth must invariably produce. A large circulation of currency has the necessary consequence of increasing the demand for the necessaries of life, as well as all other articles of consumption; and an increased demand, unless accompanied with a concurrent & contemporaneous supply, will unavoidably occasion a considerable rise in the prices. If the effect of an extended circulating medium were to afford the means of purchasing the necessaries of life to him who otherwise could have no such opportunity, it might be hailed as a blessing; but this is a very fallacious view of the subject. The circulating coin of every commercial country must be adequate (if not dissipated by forced Issues of Paper) to the fair demand of necessaries; but the redundancy of a paper currency, converts economy into extravagance, and the demand that was before only equal to the comforts of life is now enlarged to meet the calls of profusion and dissipation. In some manufactures, this forced consumption may meet a supply, and here the price of the article will not be materially increased; but with the necessaries of life in which the efforts of man are less successful and less productive, a very serious increase in price must eventually be the consequence. The facility which paper currency affords to public and individual extravagance is evident: suppose, for example, that I called upon my neighbour for the loan of 100*l.* if coin were the only circulating medium, it is not improbable that his circumstances might be of a nature not to admit of such a floating sum in his hands beyond a sufficiency to answer his own demands; and in this case I should be refused. But, at present if he have no such sum in notes, I have only to ask him to put his name to a Bill of Exchange for that amount, and I convert it with [illegible] ease into the paper currency of the Bank, which will answer all purposes of coin. Can a greater, or more mischievous incentive to dissipation be imagined? But is the evil limited to public and individual profusion? Does it not poison the very root of commerce, and provoke those reprehensible speculations which [illegible] grace our Gazettes with bankruptcies, and fill the columns of our daily prints with the accounts of failures all over the kingdom?—With regard to the price of Bullion, and the exchange against this country, that depends clearly (I should imagine) upon the extent of the exportation of coin for the maintenance of our armies abroad, and for the importation of the commodities of a foreign country which will not receive any commodities of ours in exchange. It is evident that all importations under such circumstances, should be as much as possible checked; but paper currency is the strongest and most powerful of all engines for the continuance of such a disadvantageous trade, because it enables the merchant to drain the country of coin to the last shilling, to pay foreigners for their merchandize. In this latter point of view, nothing more baneful or injurious to the welfare of this country can be contemplated; and Bank paper is at this moment a species of bounty to those who will exert themselves most in draining the country of its coin. This unnatural foreign trade, which the Bank paper tends so much to encourage, is of the greatest mischief in the present exigency of silver coin, as it causes that traffic in bullion, which leads to those competitions in the purchase of coin, of which the mail-coach guard is recently a proof; and so long as that traffic remains, all the Dollars that the Bank can issue will be but as a drop in the ocean in the supply of silver coin, as they must necessarily, as it appears to me, vanish as soon as issued. Another alarming consequence that this purchasing of bullion will create, is the public feeling as to the relative value of coin and paper; for what an extraordinary predilection for the former must be occasioned by the knowledge, that in exchanging some months since one hundred pounds in coin for so much of paper of the same nominal value, the difference of five shillings in the pound has been lost to the owner of the coin. Let a man possess what depths of reasoning he may; let him be as true a disciple as you please of that luminary of finance, Sir John Sinclair, still he must, if he have the choice, prefer coin to Bank paper; but if he would do so, how much more will such a disposition be cherished by those, who, unacquainted with any theoretical speculations, are solely governed by passing occurrences: will you persuade such men as these, who see that a guinea has sold for twenty-five shillings, (and these men form the great mass of society) will you persuade them, to part with coin for paper of a like nominal value; or if they happen to have more coin than they want for immediate use, will you persuade them to buy stock with it? not even so sanguine a man as Mr. Randall Jackson could expect it. Then what is to prevent hoarding if Bank paper is to continue equal to a legal tender? and if hoarding [illegible] continues, what human power can alleviate the present dearth of silver. These remarks, I am aware, are but hasty, and if they are fallacious, and distant from the causes of the present scarcity of coin, and alarming prices of the necessaries of life, as they probably are, you will oblige an old correspondent by pointing out his mistakes, and infusing into his brain a small portion of the financial illumination of the spirit. I am, Sir, &c. W. F. S.—*Lincoln's Inn, April 27, 1811.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER
OF THE
COMMISSARY GENERAL,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
IN THE FORENOON,

ASHTON AND MEPPEN,
ARE DESIRED TO SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
AT THE

HON. COMPANY'S
GRANARY,
ON THE
NORTH BEACH,
THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

Rice, Dholl, Biscuits, Flour, Beans, Soft Sugar, Tea, Tamarind, Suet, Ghee, Beetle Nut, Beef and Pork, Salt Fish, Lime Juice, Rum, Vinegar, a quantity of Ceylon Water Casks, and a variety of other Articles.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent of the purchase Money to be paid down immediately on the spot, and the articles to be paid for and cleared away in three days, from the day of Sale, in default of which, Ashton and Meppen have positive orders to resell them at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, made in a Cause wherein ARCOT [illegible] CHIT-TY is Complainant, and SUFUL DOWLAH [illegible] Bahauder, and KUSAUMAL DOWLAH BA-HAUDER, the sons and personal Representa-tives of [illegible] MULK BAHAUDER deceased, are Defendants, and bearing date the [illegible] day of April last, there will be exposed for sale, by Public Auction with the privity and under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY [illegible] Master in Equity of the said Court [illegible] day the [illegible] day of April, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, and continue [illegible] until the whole be disposed of, the following LANDS and HOUSES.

LOT NO. I.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in [illegible] Street, North line, containing 1 Cawny, [illegible] 600 square feet.

LOT NO. II.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground situate also in [illegible] Street [illegible], containing 1 Cawny [illegible] square feet.

LOT NO. III.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground in Shell[illegible] [illegible] Street North line containing 1 Cawny [illegible] Grounds and [illegible] square feet.

LOT NO. IV.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground also in Shel-[illegible] Street, South line, containing 1 Cawny and 1875 square feet.

LOT NO. V.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground, in Toleesee [illegible] Street North line, containing 1 Cawny [illegible] square feet.

LOT NO. VI.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground, in Toleesee [illegible] Street, South line, containing 1 Cawny [illegible] square feet.

LOT NO. VII.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground, in the New Street, North line, containing 1 Cawny and [illegible] square feet.

1 Piece or Parcel of Ground, South to the New street, and East to the road of the Gar-den, lately Mr. [illegible] containing [illegible] Cawnies, 20 Grounds, and [illegible] square feet and devided in 10 Lots

LOT NO. VIII.

43 Grounds and 1886 square feet.

LOT NO. IX.

45 Do. and 1885 Do.

LOT NO. X.

48 Do. and 1885 Do.

LOT NO. XI.

50 Do. and 345 Do.

LOT NO. XII.

50 Do. and 845 Do.

LOT NO. XIII.

50 Do. and 345 Do.

LOT NO. XIV.

49 Do. and 515 Do.

LOT NO. XV.

43 Do. and 265½ Do.

LOT NO. XVI.

66 Do. and 1285 Do.

LOT NO. XVII.

63 Do. and 570¼ Do.

Another Piece or parcel of Ground, North to Comel [illegible] Covel, South to the Female Asylum, containing 101 Grounds, 6[illegible] Square feet, and divided in 6 Lots, as follows.

LOT NO. XVIII.

48 Grounds and 496 square [illegible]

LOT NO. XIX.

11 Do. and 495 Do.

LOT NO. XX.

33 Do. and 804 Do.

LOT NO. XXI.

4 Do. and 375 Do.

LOT NO. XXII.

4 Do. and 900 Do.

LOT NO. XXIII.

The House and Ground lately Syfee Mulks, and now occupied by Syful Dowlah Bahauder, bounded to the North of Comel Essaia River, being a large Upstair House, with Out Houses of every description, and Garden, and the Ground containing 20 Cawnies and 11 Grounds.

The whole of the Grounds above mentioned, comprise, and are known by the designation of Begum Pettah, on the back of the Female Asylum.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the purchaser, immediately af-ter he is declared the highest bidder, in default of which, the Premises will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, with all expences incurred by such default.

The Charge of the conveyance to be borne by the purchasers.

All persons desirous of becoming purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the measurement and boundaries previously to the sale. Further particulars may be known at the MASTER'S OFFICE, or at the Office of Mr. CARRU-THERS, Solicitor, Fort St. George.

MEDICAL FUND.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SUB-SCRIBERS to the Medical Fund will be holden at [illegible] on MONDAY the [illegible] 1812, at the MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE.

THOMAS SERGEANT,
Secretary Medical Fund.

Fort St. George,
March [illegible] 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS there are in the Godowns of the late Firm of MESSRS. HARING-TON and CO. considerable Quantities of [illegible] consisting of [illegible] SLABS, [illegible] COTTON, SALAMPORES, MOORIES, [illegible] CLOTHS, CHEQUED GOODS, of [illegible] and GINGHAM CLOTHS, and other Quantities of PIECE GOODS of [illegible] expected from the Northern and Southern [illegible] and from places to the Westward, and its being desirable to realise all Property belonging to the Estate in Trust, whenever the same can be realized without loss, Notice is hereby given by the TRUSTEES for the AFFAIRS of MESSRS. HARINGTON and CO. that they have resolved to dispose of the above Goods, or any part thereof on such Terms as shall produce the original Cost and Charges, including a moderate Interest.

Particulars of the Goods and their prices may be seen at the Office of the TRUSTEES on and after the 1st Proximo.

MADRAS, 25th March, 1812.

A CARD.

JOHN BRANSON,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that To-morrow, the 1st day of April, he will [illegible] open [illegible] he formerly occupied in Pophams Broadway, for the Reception of Goods, either for Sale on Commission, or at Auction, and [illegible] support.

J. BRANSON trusts, after the many Years experience he has had, that he will be able to give satisfaction, both as to disposal of Proper-ty and Punctuality in Payment.

MADRAS 31st March 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN BRANSON,

MOST respectfully solicits those Gentlemen who stand indebted to him, to favor him with the amount of their respective accounts.

J. BRANSON begs to add, that he is under strict Engagements with his Creditors, and which induces him, thus strenuously to appeal to those who owe him, to enable him from Re-mittances to fulfil such Engagements.

MADRAS, March 31st 1812.

FRESH CHINA INVESTMENT.

MESSIEURS
Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, the arrival of THEIR ANNUAL CHINA INVESTMENT, by the HAMAN SHAH, which will be expos-ed for Sale as soon as landed.

MADRAS, 28th March, 1812.

CHINA INVESTMENT.

COTTA [illegible] CHITTY,

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of the Settlement, that he has re-ceived by the Ship Haman Shah,

HIS ANNUAL CHINA INVESTMENT,

[illegible] which will be exposed for Sale as soon as landed.

CHINA SHOP, March 28, 1812.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND
This day TUESDAY the 31st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE whole of the Articles advertised by them at Mr. Stringers House in [illegible]

The particulars of which are already menti-oned in yesterday's Circulator and Hand Bills distributed.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d April,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

ABOUT fifty PATNA SHEEP, just arriv-ed, and particularly chosen for a GEN-TLEMAN, who has no occasion for them.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d April,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
BY ORDER OF THE
TRUSTEES
FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE LATE
FIRM OF
MESSIEURS
HARINGTON & CO.

FOUR Casks of fine Brandy, which will be put up ten Gallons in a lot.—Fifty dozen of Gin, which will be put up one and half dozen in a lot, also three Pipes of Excellent Old Ma-deira Wine, which will be put up one in a lot for the convenience of Purchasers.

N. B. The above deliverable at Messieurs HARINGTON and Co's Godowns on the Beach and no lots can be delivered without being [illegible] application to Dobbin and Sutherland at their Auction Room.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT MESSIEURS
BRUCE AND SCOTT'S
HOUSE,
POPHAM'S BROADWAY,
On SATURDAY next, the 4th April,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY,
AND WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AN Invoice consisting of a general assort-ment of Europe Goods lately imported, and in the highest preservation.

The particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Paper and Catalogues printed and circulated.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT MESSIEURS
BRUCE AND SCOTT'S
HOUSE,
POPHAMS BROADWAY,
On MONDAY next, the 6th April,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
AND WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AN Investment consisting of a general assortment of Europe Articles lately im-ported and in the highest preservation.

The particulars of which will be mentioned in a future Paper and Catalogues published.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, the 9th of April,
INSTEAD
Of MONDAY, the 6th of April,
AS ADVERTISED
IN THE
COMMERCIAL CIRCULATOR
OF THE 30TH INSTANT,
BY ORDER OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM
OF MESSIEURS
HARINGTON AND CO.

FIVE thousand pieces of Brown Nankeen in lots of 20 pieces each, and sixty Chests of Hyson Tea, in lots of one Chest each.

The above are now landing on the HAMAN SHAH, just arrived from China.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATO[R]
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
MAJOR GEN. F. COLLINS,
DECEASED,
By F. Dunker,
On Wednesday, the 8th April ne[xt]
AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON,

THAT Spacious [illegible] Commodious [illegible] with the Grounds attached thereto, (situate at Vipery, the property of the deceased,) con-taining as per the Honorable Company's Gr[ant] 2 Cawnies, 16 Grounds, and 1794¼ squ[are] feet, well stocked with Cocoanut and ot[her] Fruit Trees, and supplied with Wells & Ta[nks] of Good Water.

The HOUSE at present is Let to the Sup[erin]tendant of the Police, at an advantage[ous] Rent of Sixty two Star Pagodas per Month.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to [be] paid on the day of purchase, and the rem[ain]der in ten days after, otherwise the Prem[ises] will be resold, and the deficiency to be m[ade] good by the first Purchaser, with all advan[ta]ges forfeited.

The expence of Conveyance, to be borne [by] the Purchaser.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A ROOMY, Europe built CARRIAGE [in] good repair, with a pair of strong, active DUN-HORSES and Europe Harness.

Price 800 Pagodas.

The above is well worth the attention of [any] person who may want such a conveyance. [It] may be seen any day at [illegible] hours, on giving notice at the Office of this Paper near the [Wal]lajah Gate in the Fort.

MADRAS, 27th February, 1[812].

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFIC[E].

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bo[nds]—Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—[Re]spondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—[Promissory] Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Re[gi]ments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—B[at]talion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in [the] Printing Line will be gratefully received, [and] executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, [and] Visiting Cards &c. engraved.

MADRAS,—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer, [illegible] and any Subscribers in the Provinces [illegible] Paper [illegible] deliver the Paper [illegible] proper [illegible]